



UNIKLINIK
KÖLN

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL LIVING DONOR MEETING

Innovations and Controversies

23rd&24th
April
2018



The Role of Circulating B Cells in ABO Compatible & ABO Incompatible Kidney Transplantation

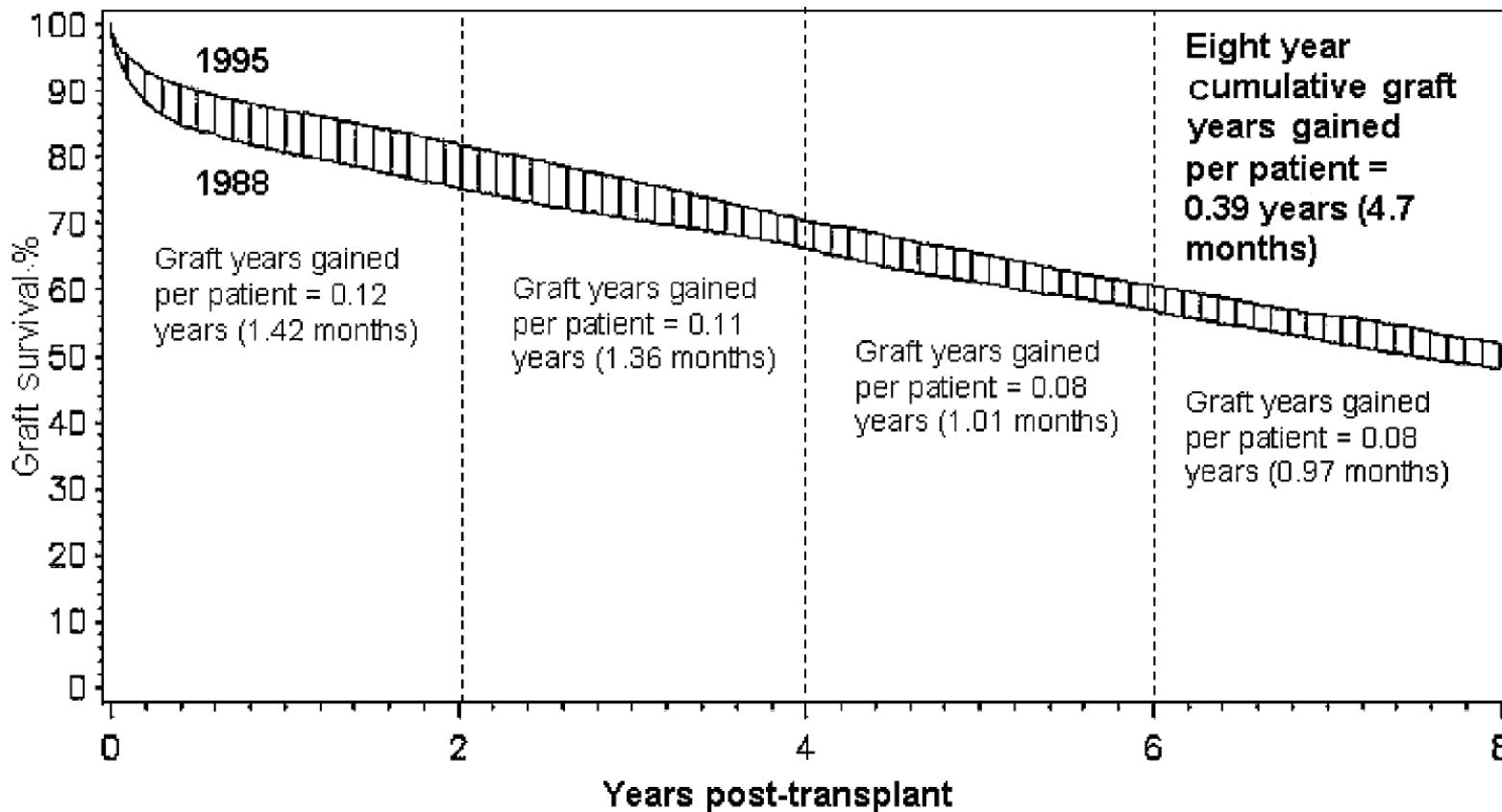
D. Stippel

00.00.2016 | Ort | Name des Vortragenden | Abteilung

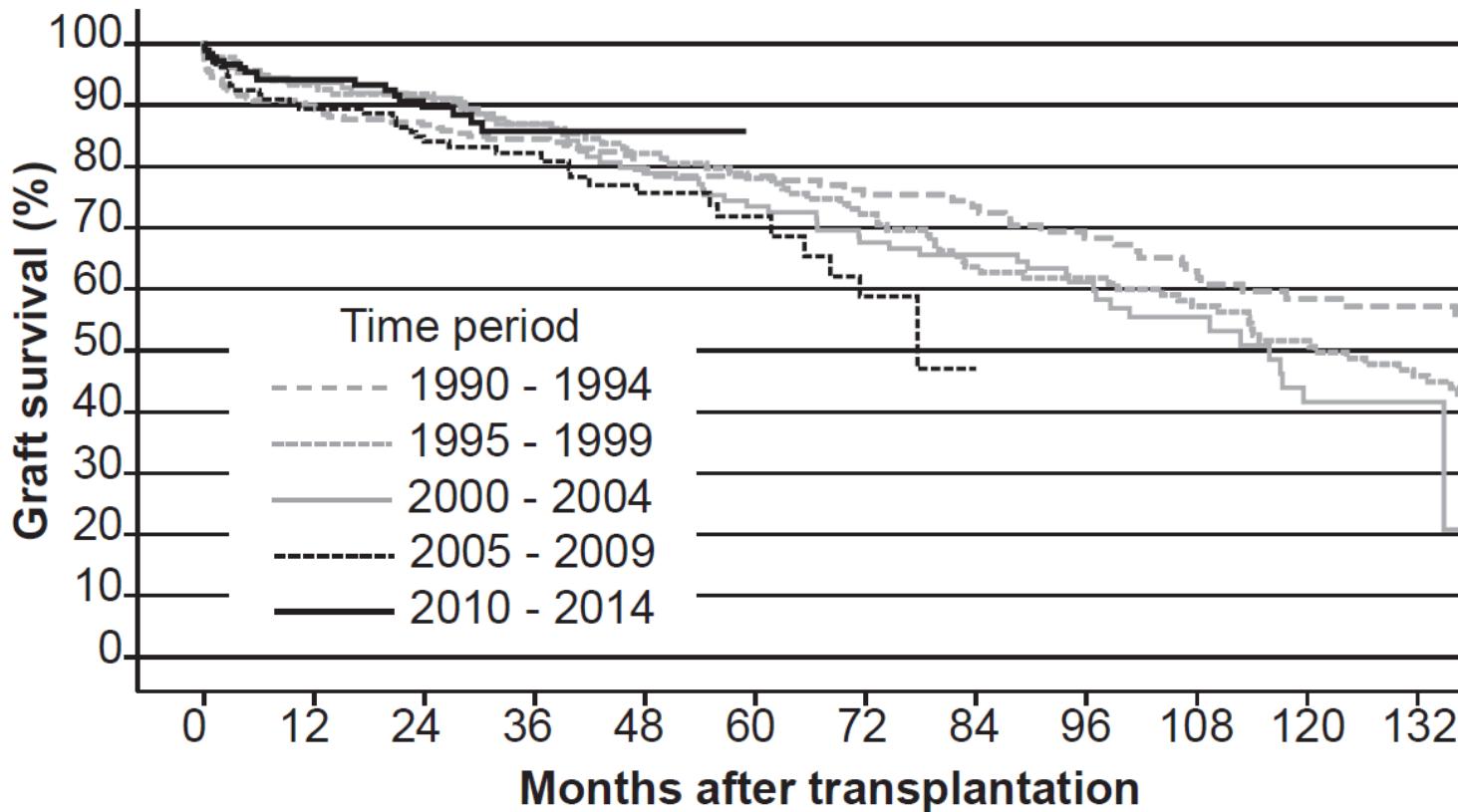
TRANSPLANTATIONS
ZENTRUM
M KÖLN

Introduction

57961 deceased donation and 19976 living donation kidney transplants



Situation in Cologne



- *Non immunological reasons*
- *Immunological reasons*

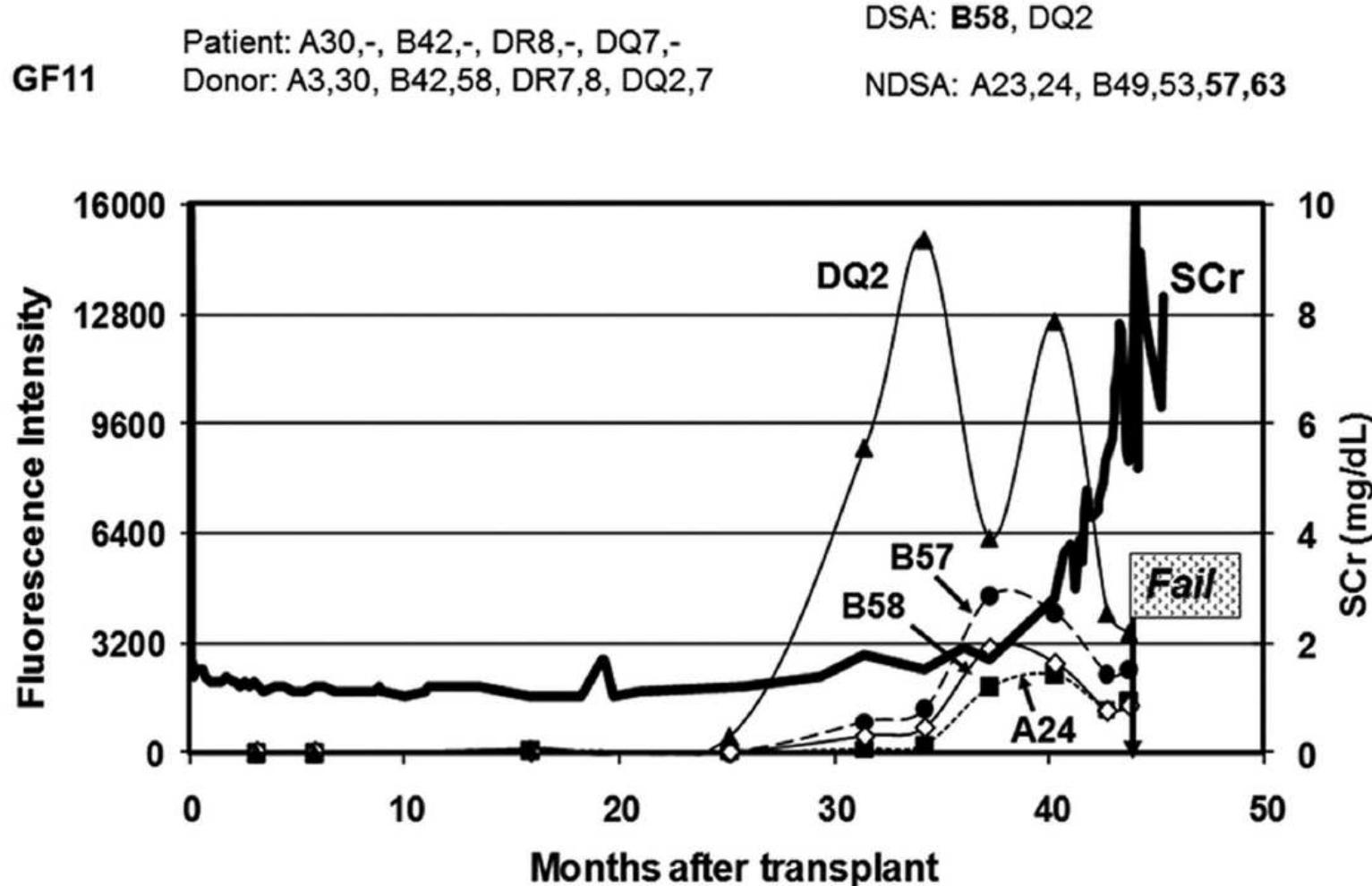
Impact of HLA antibodies

- patients with a stable transplant function
- follow up 2 years later

| | Cytotoxicity | Flow | ELISA |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| No. tested | 794 | 323 | 1573 |
| Ab neg | 627 (79.0%) | 213 (65.9%) | 1292 (82.1%) |
| Fail HLA -AK - | 48 (7.6%) | 11 (5.2%) | 92 (7.1%) |
| Ab pos | 167 (21.0%) | 110 (34.1%) | 281 (17.9%) |
| Fail HLA -AK + | 30 (18.0%) | 13 (11.8%) | 35 (12.4%) |
| P value | 0.000007 | 0.03 | 0.003 |

Proof of principle

- documentation of time course



Antibody specificity

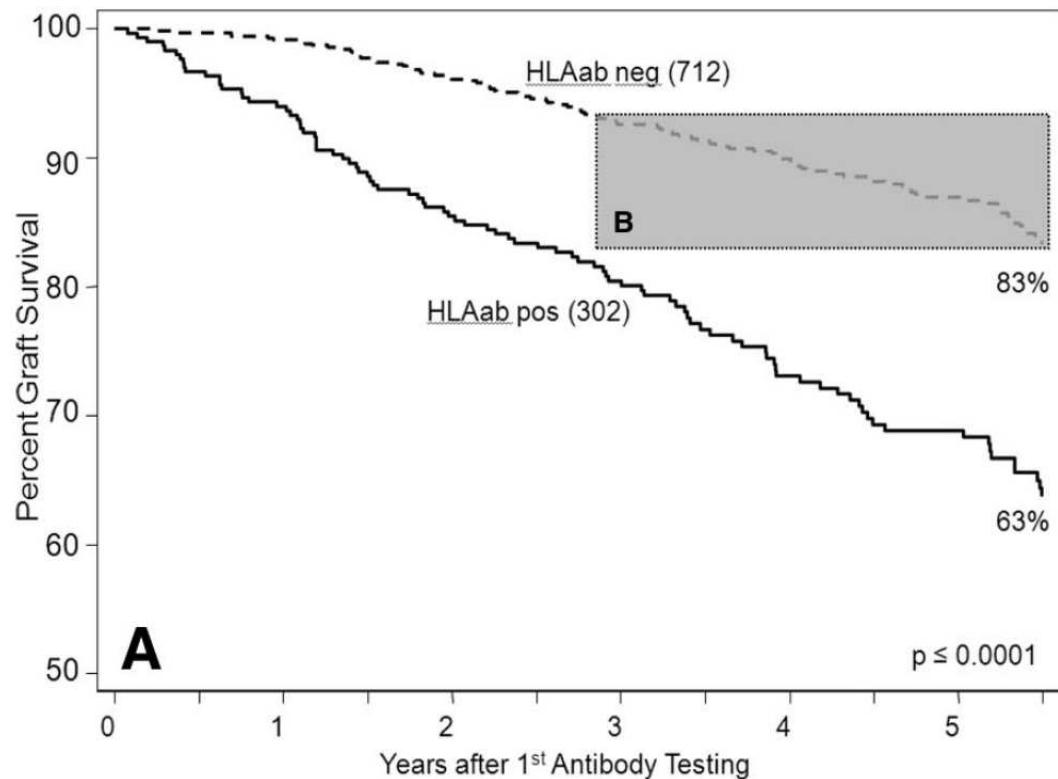
- HLA-AK versus DSA

1014 patients with stable renal function after transplant

on average 5 years after TX

Assay on HLA-Ab and DSA

Follow up for another 5 years



Antibody specificity

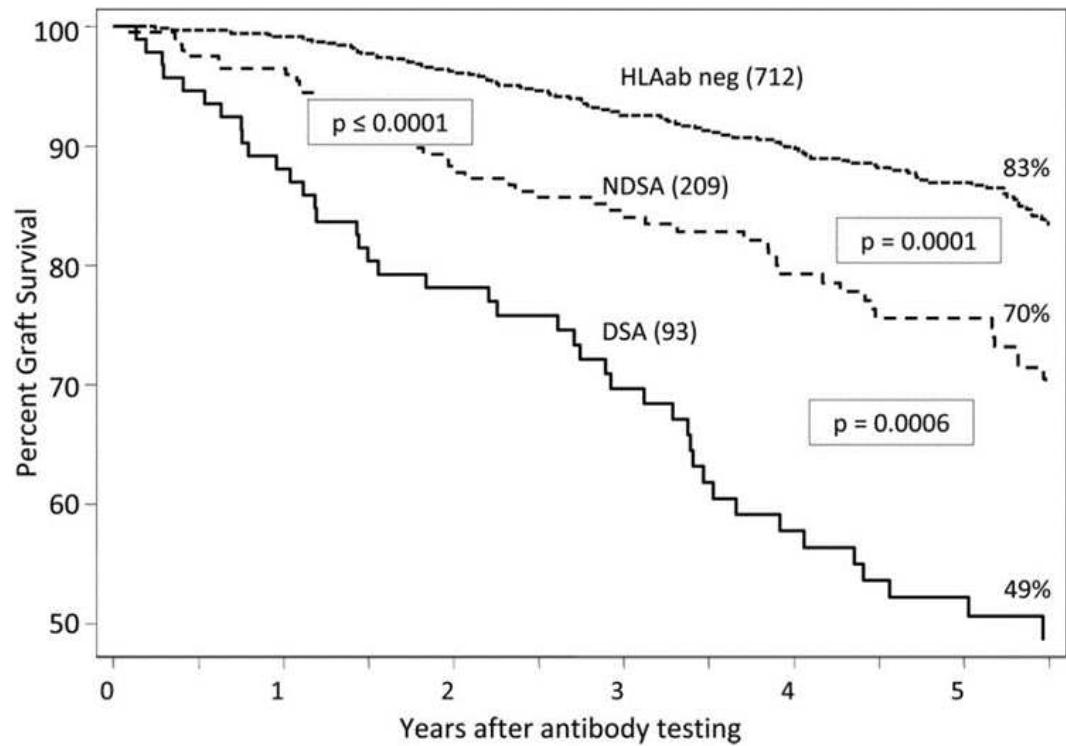
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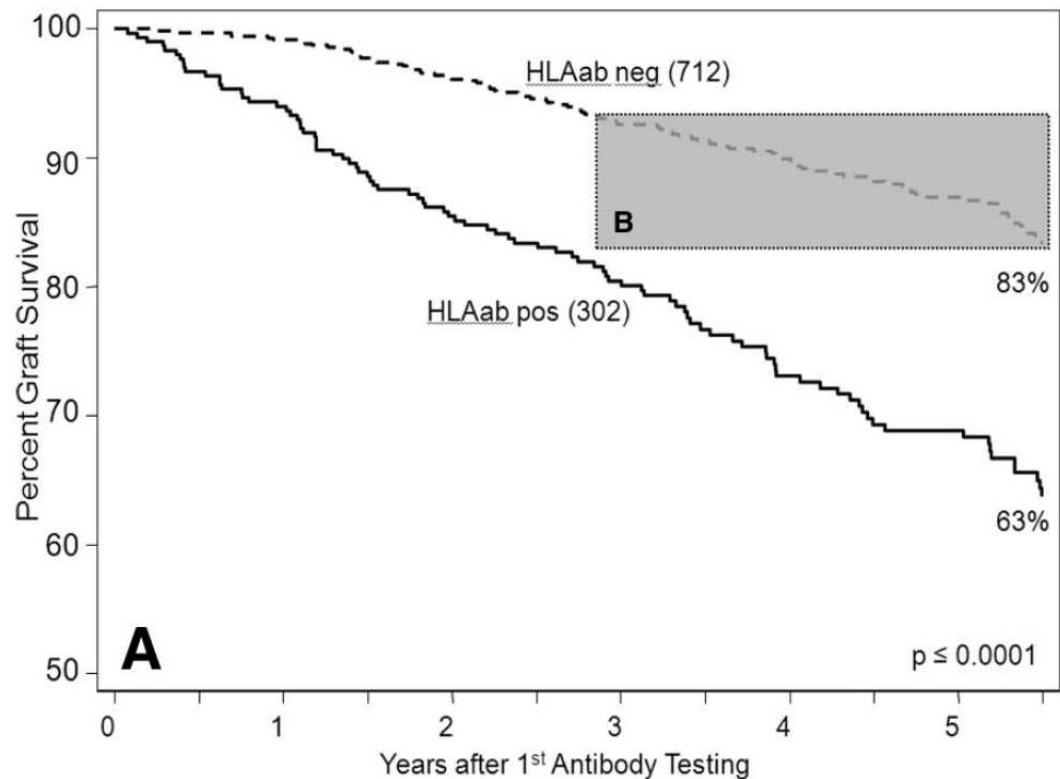
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Antibody specificity

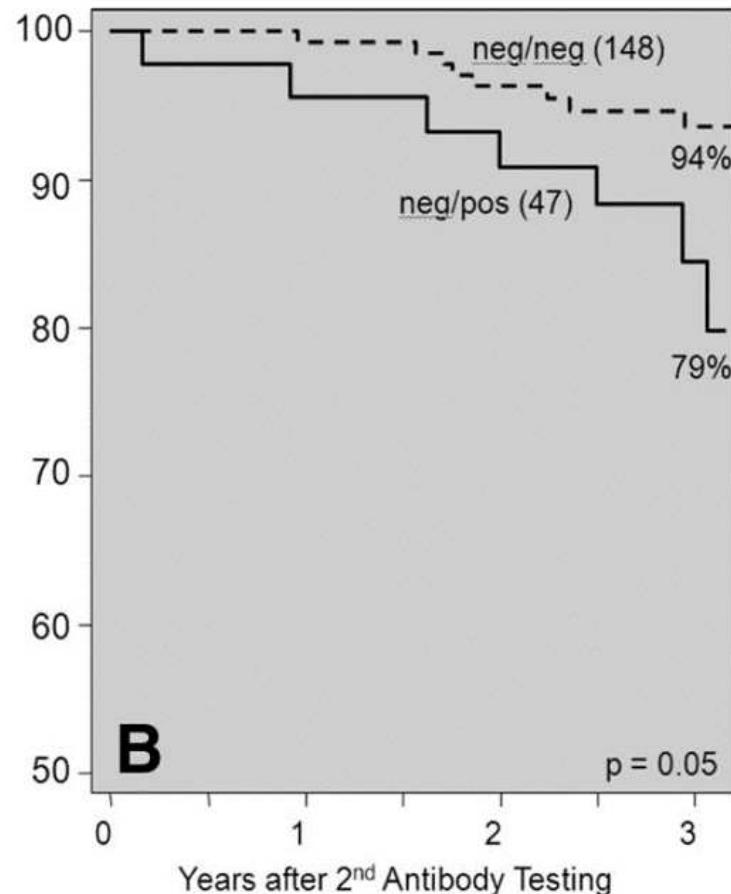
- HLA-AK versus DSA

1014 patients with stable renal function after transplant

on average 5 years after TX

Assay on HLA-Ab and DSA

Follow up for another 5 years



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Impact of de novo donor-specific HLA antibodies detected by Luminex solid-phase assay after transplantation in a group of 88 consecutive living-donor renal transplantations

Georg Dieplinger,^{1*} Vanessa Ditt,^{2*} Wolfgang Arns,³ Andrea Huppertz,³ Tuelay Kisner,⁴ Martin Hellmich,⁵ Ursula Bauerfeind² and Dirk L. Stippel¹

- 105 consecutive living donation NTX 1/08 – 10/11
thereof 88 first-TX, no pretransplant HLA antibodies, no DSAs
- screening preTX using CDC, ELISA, Luminex
- Oligo-typing of HLA-A, -B, -C, -DR, -DQ locus
- postTX screening on de novo DSA (MFI > 100)
- follow up 659 ± 323 days (each > 1 year)
- multivariate analysis for AR and slope
- End points: 1 graft failure, 3 death with functioning graft

Occurrence of de novo DSA

- renal function

| | All patients | DSA+ | DSA- |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| creatinine (mg/dl) at day of discharge | 1,43±0,71 | 1,47±0,71 | 1,41±0,71 |
| Ø slope (mg/dl/year) first year | +0,03 | +0,07 | +0,01 |
| Ø slope (mg/dl/year) after the first year | +0,06 | +0,15 | +0,02 |

Occurrence of de novo DSA

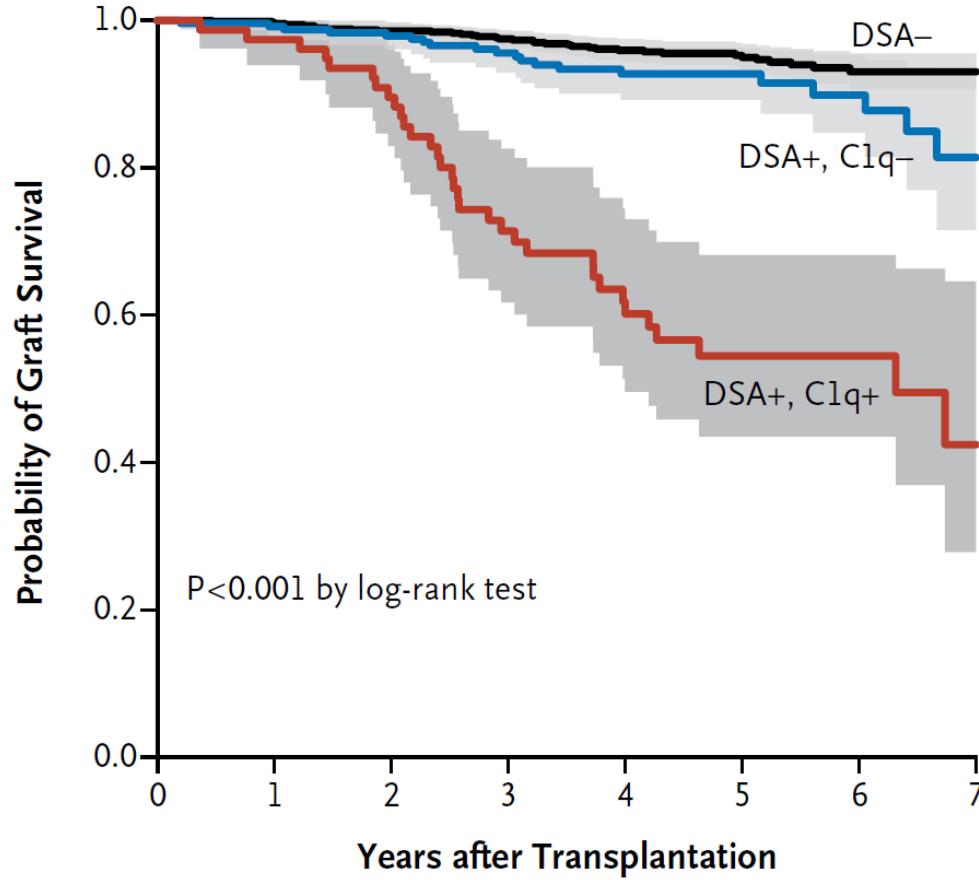
- rejection episodes

| | All patients | DSA+ | DSA- |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| Indication biopsy n (%) | 44(50%) | 17(55%) | 24(44%) |
| AMR n(%) | 5(6%) | 4(13%) | 1(2%) |
| TCMR | 16(18%) | 7(23%) | 9(16%) |

Are all DSA equally important?

- C1q bindende DSA

Kidney-Allograft Survival According to DSA and C1q Status



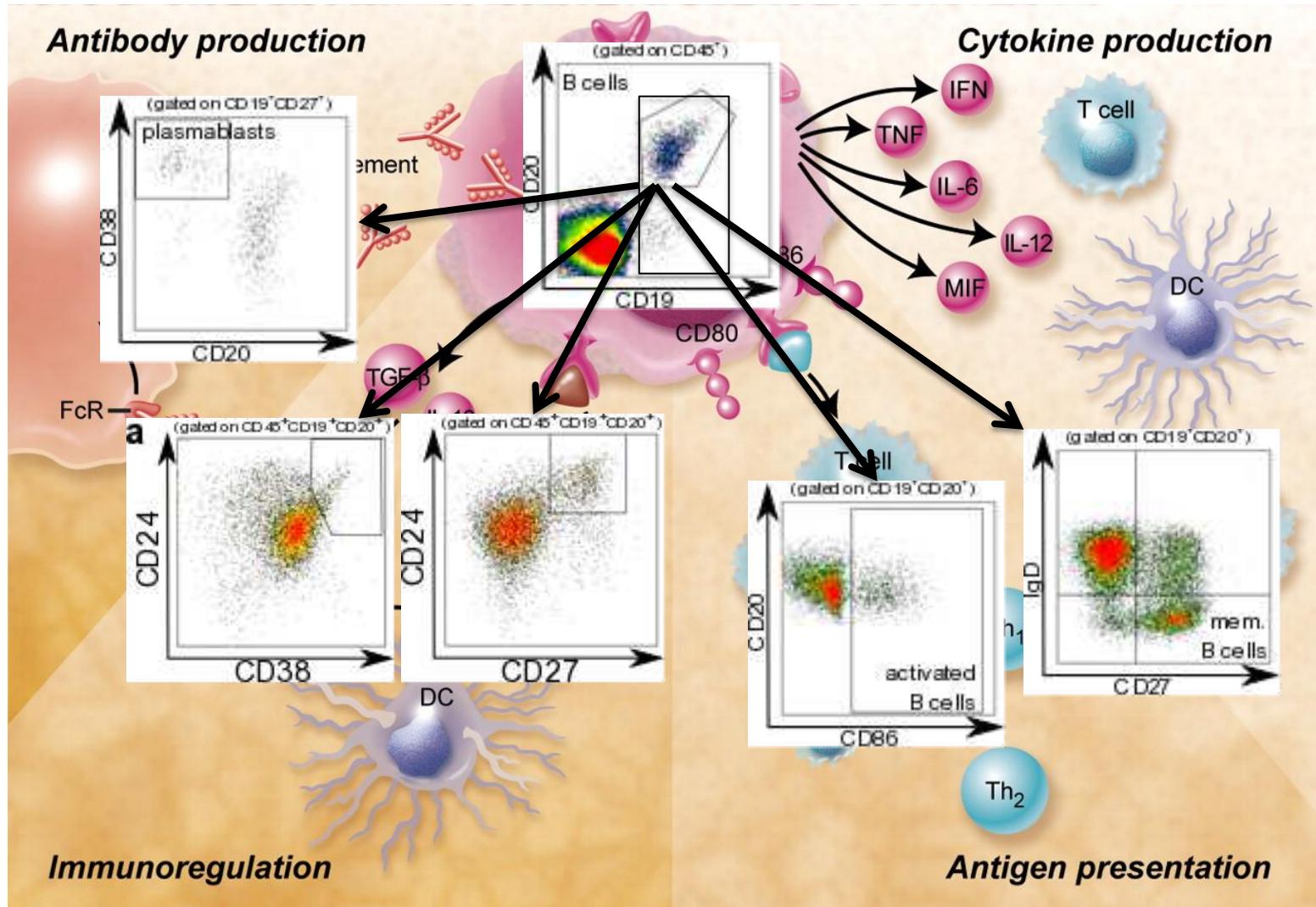
No. at Risk

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| DSA- | 700 | 698 | 667 | 612 | 504 | 338 | 164 | 38 |
| DSA+, Clq- | 239 | 237 | 227 | 181 | 139 | 80 | 44 | 14 |
| DSA+, Clq+ | 77 | 75 | 68 | 48 | 37 | 20 | 12 | 5 |

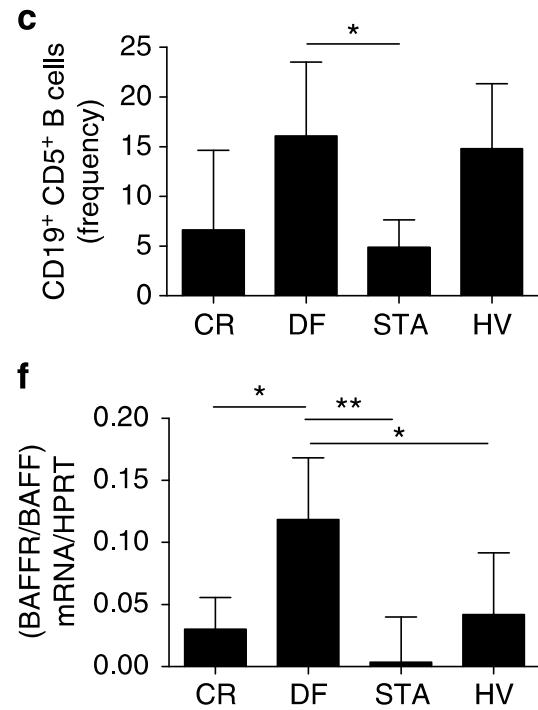
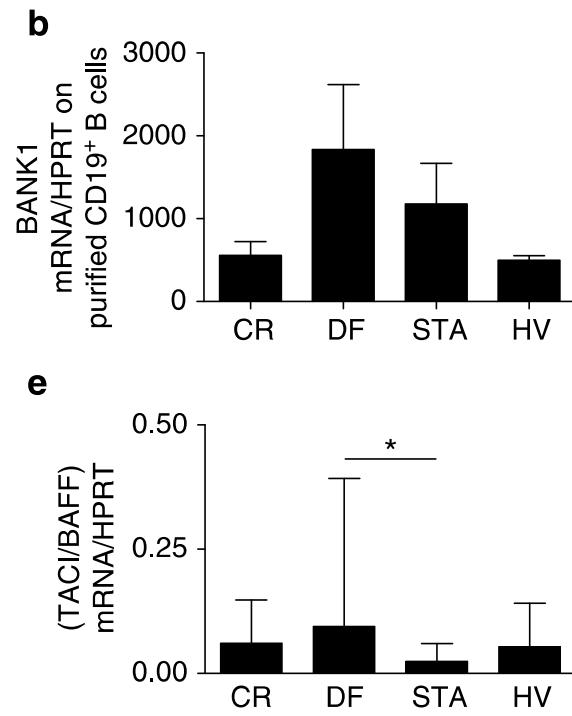
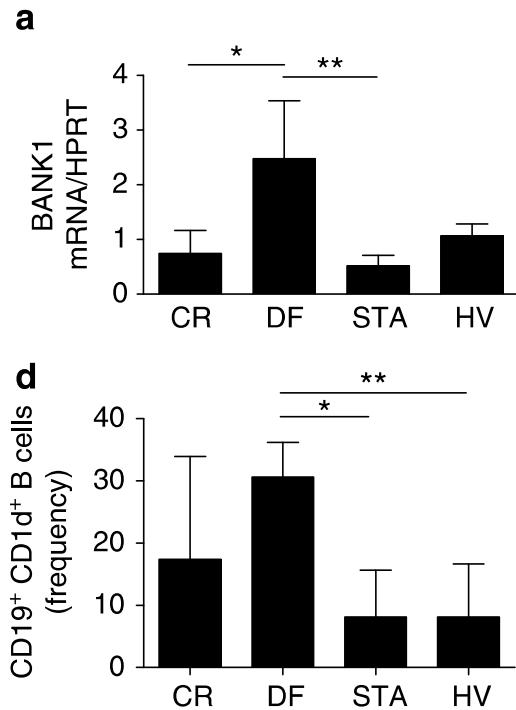
Loupy, NEJM 2013

Functionally different B cell subsets

- more than antibody production

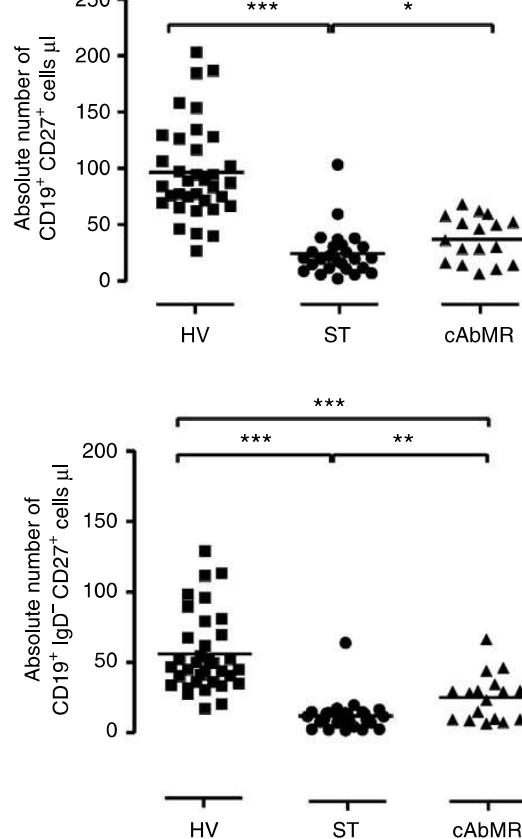
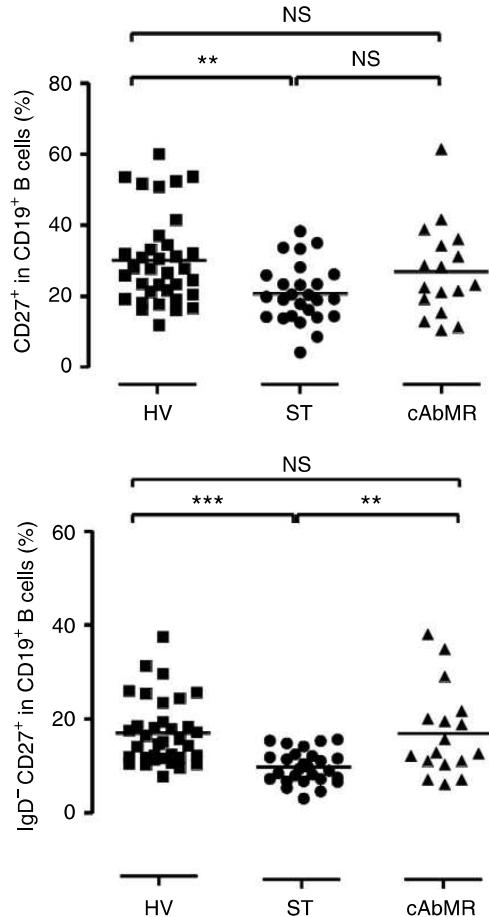


Introduction: B cell signature of tolerance

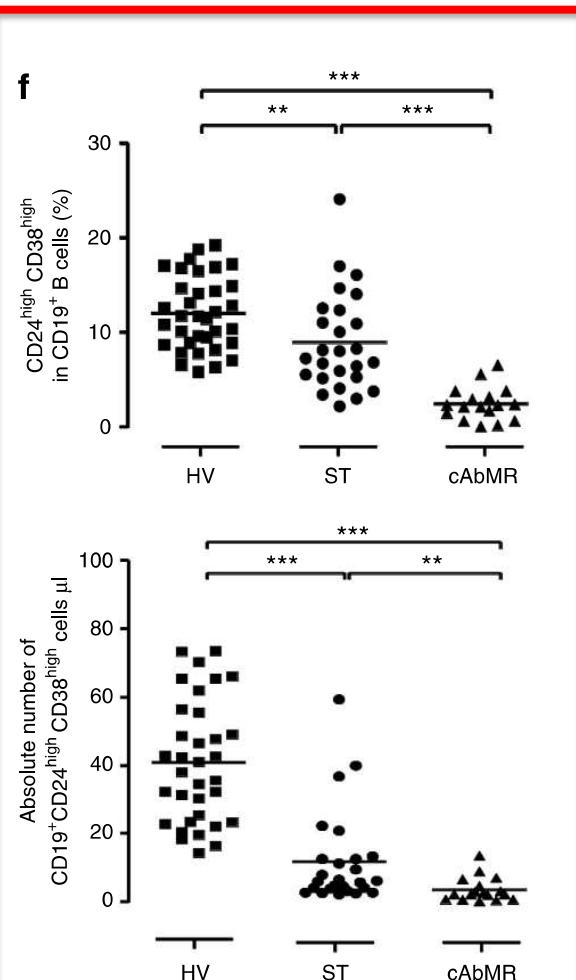


Introduction: Reduced regulatory B cells in cABMR

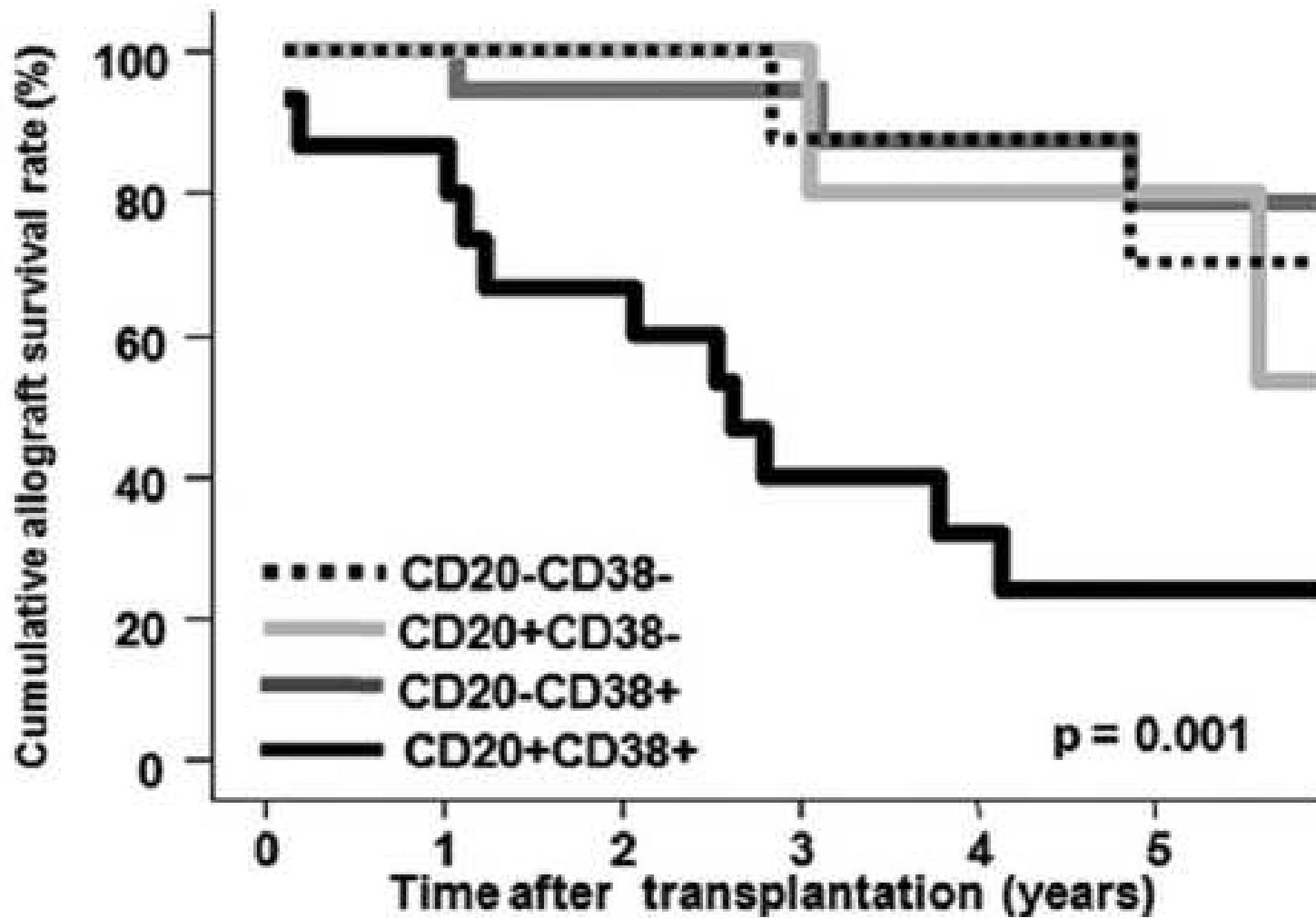
e



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Introduction: Graft-infiltrating CD38⁺ B cells impair graft outcome



Study design: Flow cytometry of circulating B cell subsets

- Prospective, observational study
- ABO compatible and ABO incompatible transplants
=> pretransplant therapy with rituximab
- Retrospective analysis of severe rejections with graft loss

NTX + immunosuppression

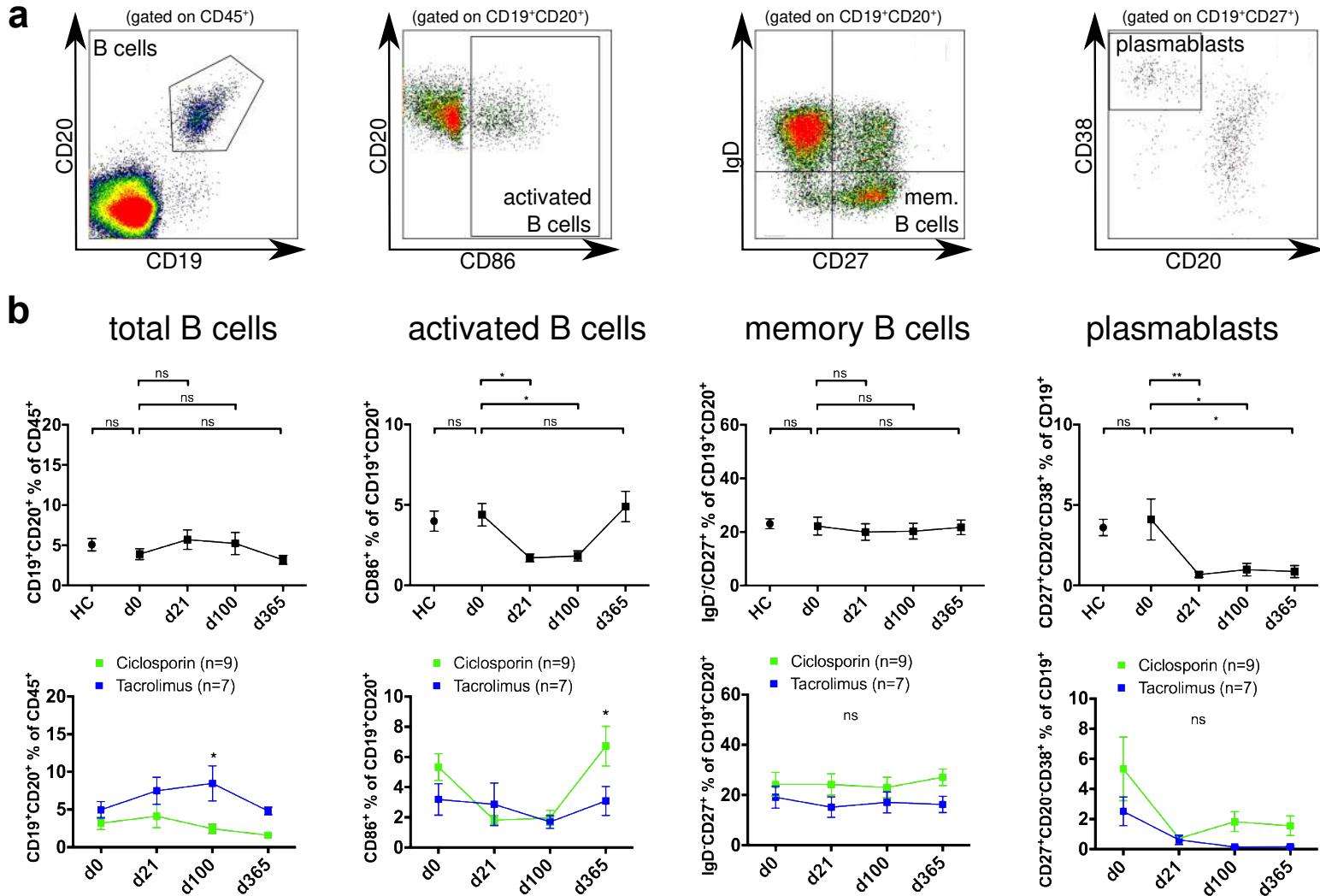


Patient characteristics prospective cohort

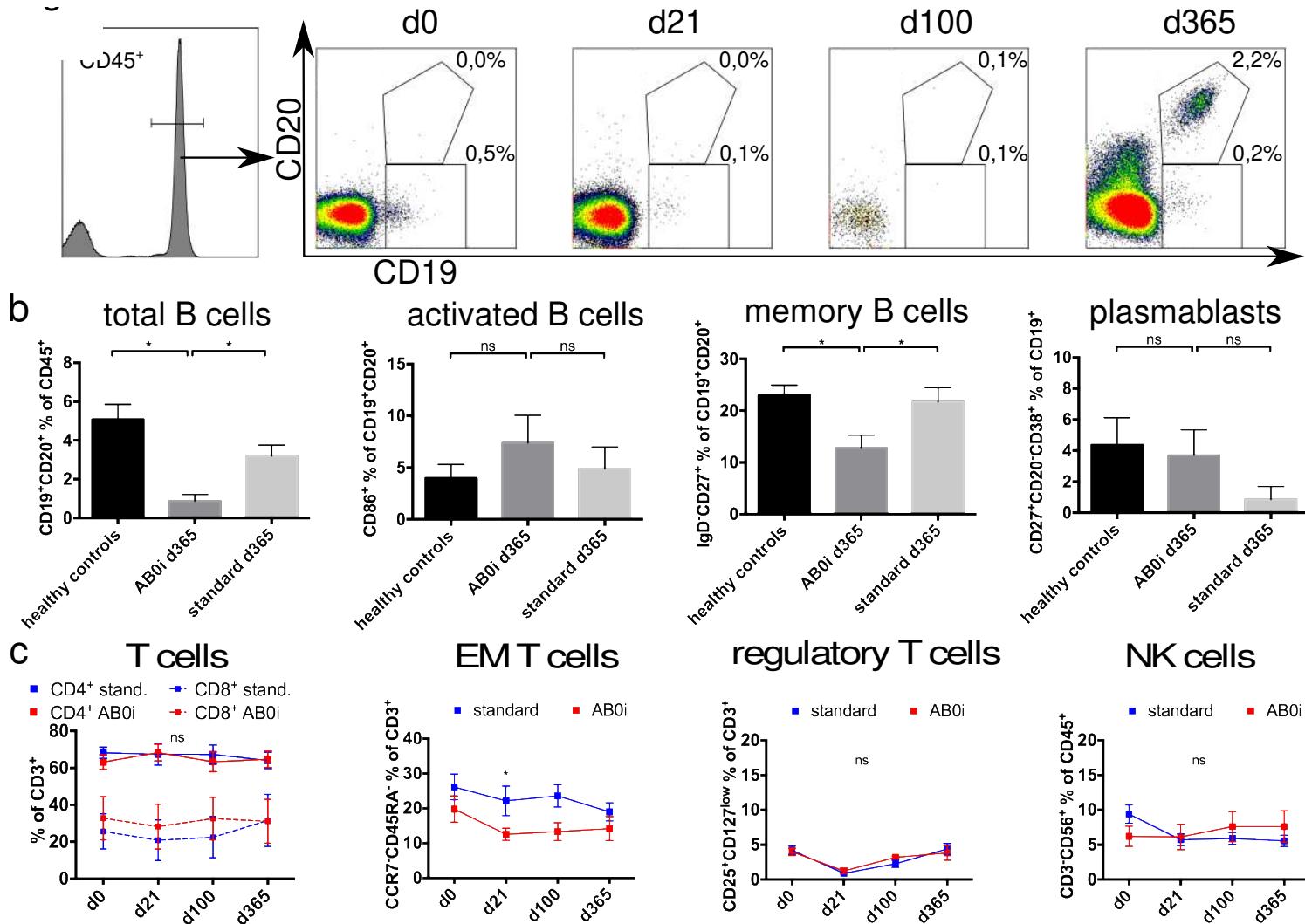
| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| Age | | 43.7(±15.7) |
| Sex | male | 24 (68.5%) |
| | female | 11 (31.5%) |
| Donortype | living-donor | 30 (85.7%) |
| | deceased-donor | 5 (14.3%) |
| Immunosuppression | Ciclosporin, Mycophenolic acid, Prednisone, Basiliximab | 13 (37.1%) |
| | Tacrolimus, Mycophenolic acid, Prednisone, Basiliximab | 12 (34.3%) |
| | Tacrolimus, Mycophenolic acid, Prednisone, Basiliximab, Rituximab | 10 (28.6%) |
| Renal disease | Vesicoureteral reflux | 3 (8.6%) |
| | Alport syndrome | 3 (8.6%) |
| | Glomerulosclerosis | 4 (11.4%) |
| | Polycystic kidney disease | 5 (14.3%) |
| | Diabetic nephropathy | 2 (5.7%) |
| | Glomerulonephritis | 7 (20.0%) |
| | hypertensive nephropathy | 2 (5.7%) |
| | atrophic kidney | 3 (8.6%) |
| | others | 6 (17.1%) |
| rejection before d365 | yes | 9 (25.7%) |
| | no | 26 (74.3%) |
| HLA-Mismatch (\pm SD) | | 3.03 (±1.5) |

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of prospectively included patients

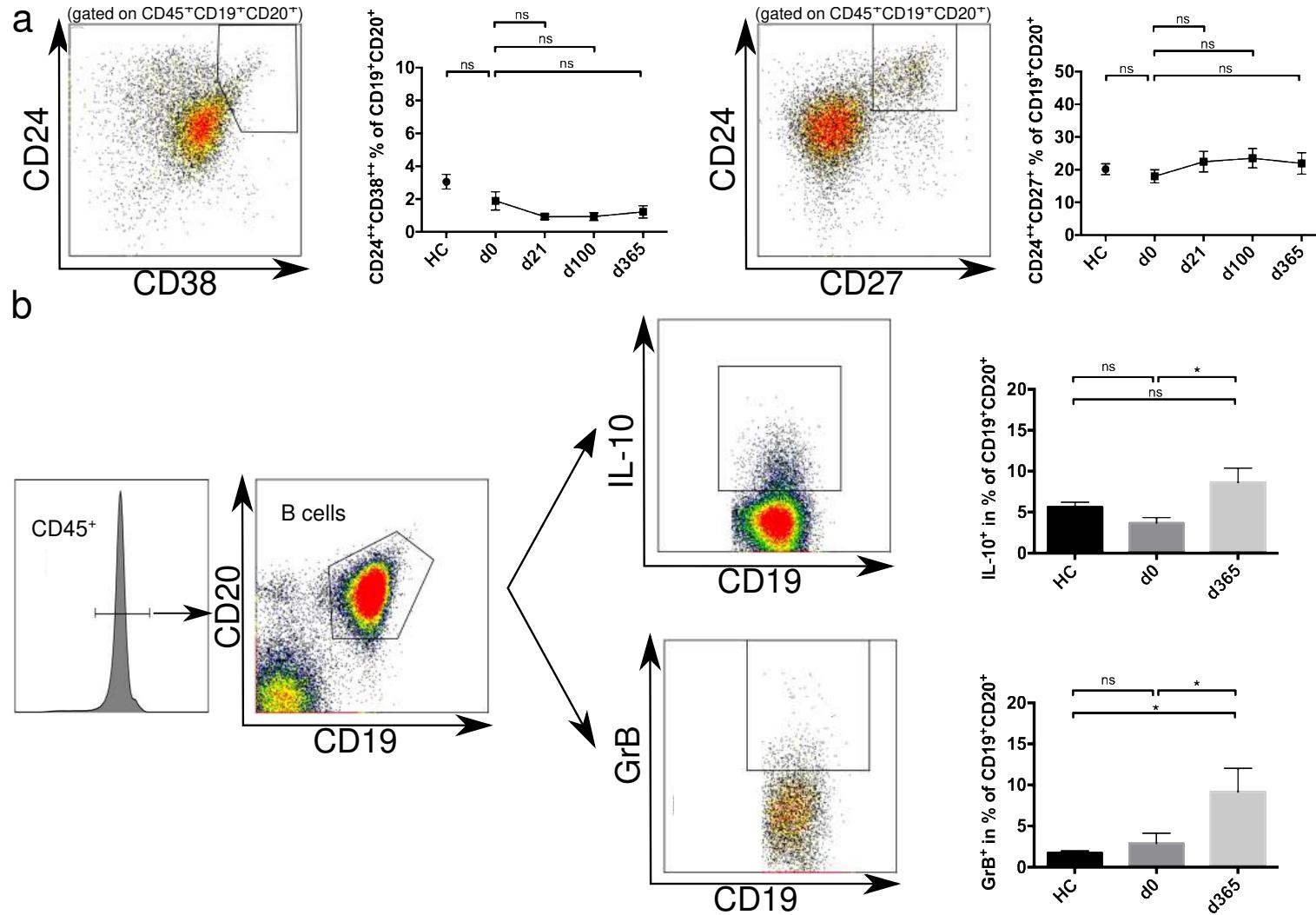
Evolution of effector B-cell subsets in stable patients



Evolution of T&B-cell subsets AB0i patients



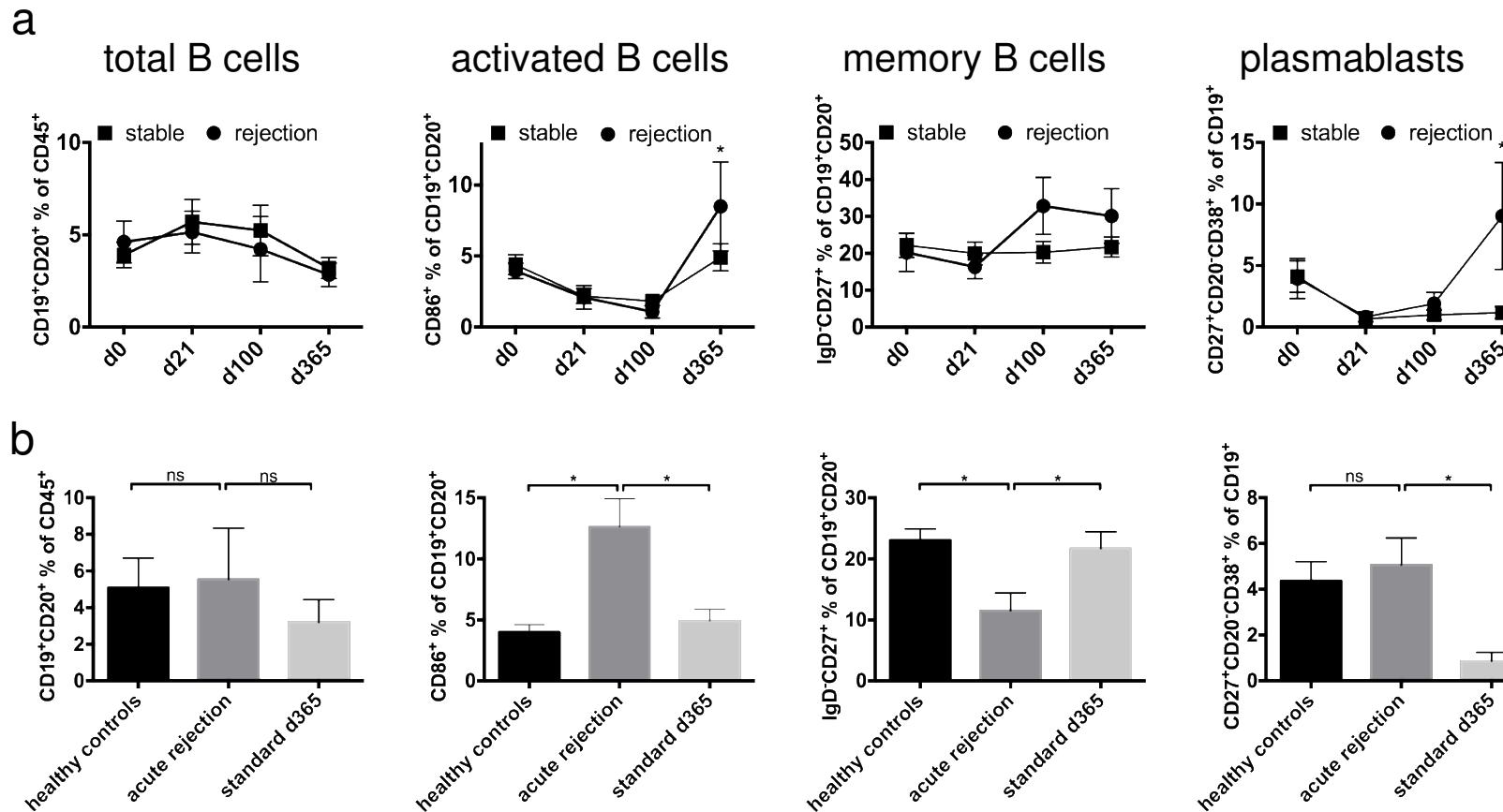
Evolution of regulatory B-cell subsets in stable patients



Effector B cell subsets in allograft rejection

| Samples | | Banff 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | DSA (HLA) | day post-Tx | type of rejection (treatment) | |
|--|-----|------------|---|---|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | i | t | v | g | ptc | C4d | ci | ct | cv | cg | mm | ah | | | | |
| Rejections in prospective cohort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R | R1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | no | 179 | borderline (prednisone) |
| | R2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 60 | borderline (prednisone) |
| | R3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | no | 51 | borderline (prednisone) |
| | R4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | yes (I+II) | 30 | ABMR (ATG+IA) |
| | R5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | no | 120 | borderline (prednisone) |
| | R6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | yes (I+II) | 210 | ABMR (ATG+IA) |
| | R7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | no | 8 | TCMR IIA (ATG) |
| | R8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | no | 28 | borderline (prednisone) |
| | R9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | no | 6 | TCMR IIA (prednisone) |
| Acute rejections prior to treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | A1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | yes (I+II) | 574 | TCMR (IIB) and ABMR |
| | A2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | x | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | n.d. | 1268 | TCMR (IIA) and ABMR |
| | A3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | yes (I) | 10 | ABMR |
| | A4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | no | 180 | borderline |
| | A5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 12 | borderline |
| | A6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | no | 21 | borderline |
| | A7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 21 | borderline |
| | A8 | 1 | 1 | x | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | x | x | x | 2 | no | 2977 | borderline |
| | A9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | yes (I) | 2575 | ABMR |
| | A10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | no | 143 | TCMR (IA) |
| | A11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | no | 2176 | borderline |

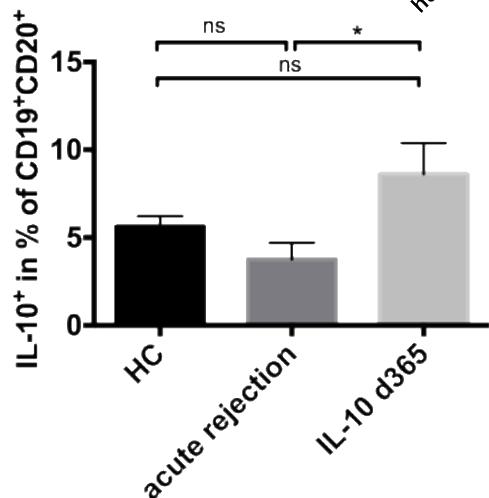
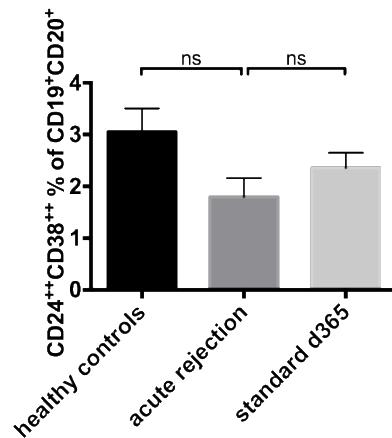
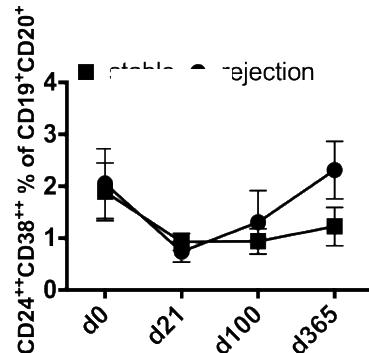
Effector B cell subsets in allograft rejection



Regulatory B cell subsets in allograft rejection

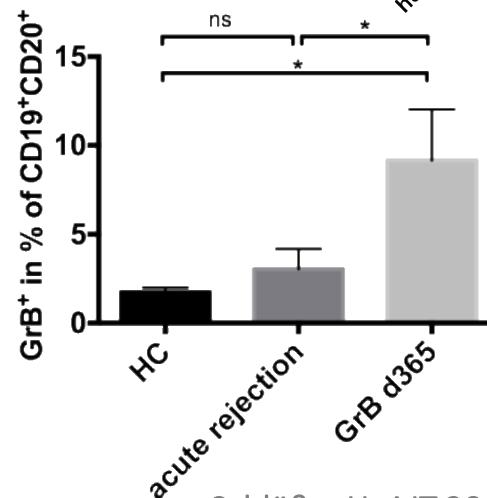
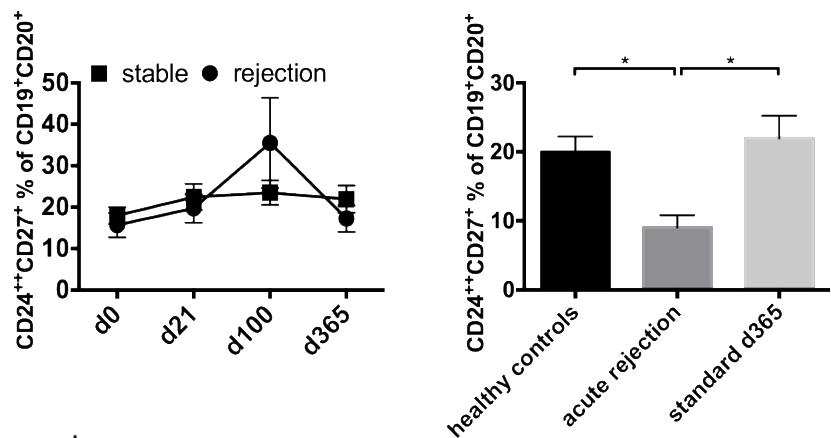
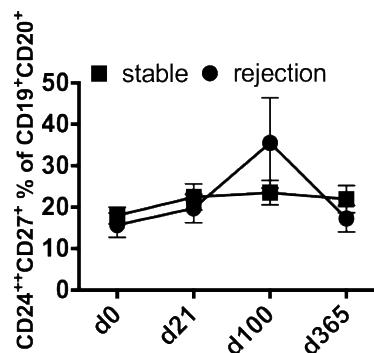
IL-10

CD24^{high}CD38^{high} B cells

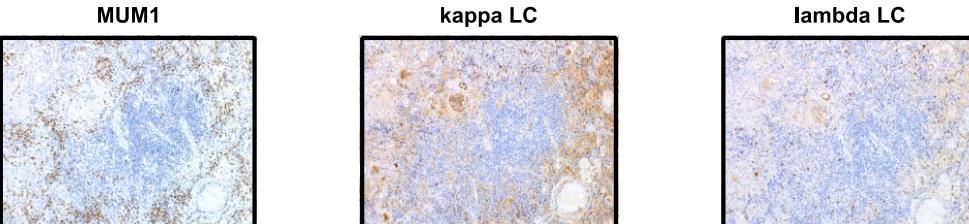
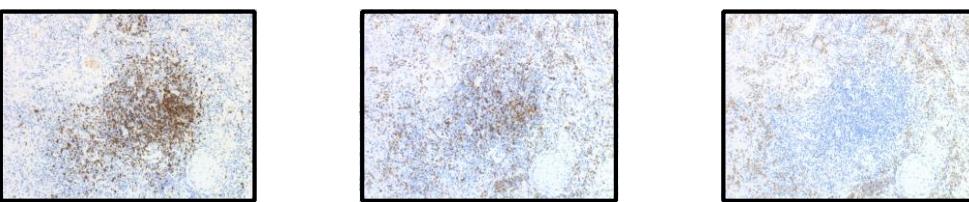
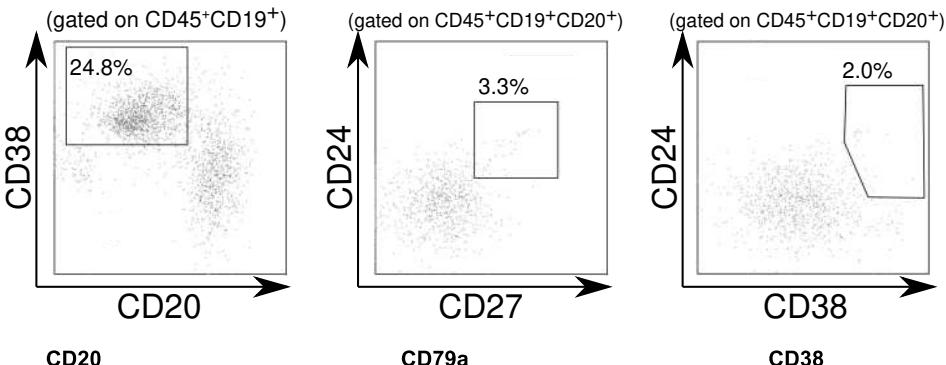
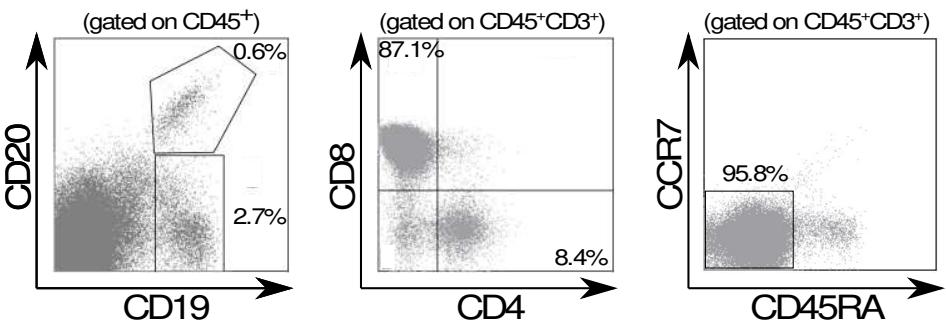
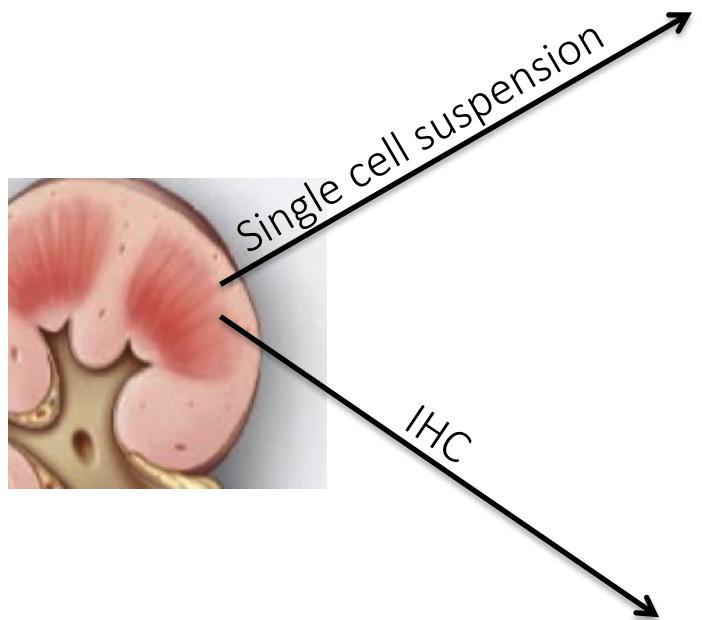


Granzyme B

CD24^{high}CD27⁺ B cells



Graft-infiltrating B cells



Blood biomarkers of kidney transplant rejection, an endless search?

| Biomarker | Measure | Timing | Clinical context |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| TEMRA CD8 ⁺ T cells | Cell frequency | Pre/Posttransplantation | Acute rejection/kidney graft failure |
| IFN- γ ELISPOT | Cell frequency | Pre/Posttransplantation | Acute rejection/kidney graft function |
| Immunoknow | Intracellular ATP concentration | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection |
| Perforin | mRNA | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection |
| Granzyme B | mRNA | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection |
| FoxP3 | Cell frequency, mRNA | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection /Chronic rejection |
| TSDR of FoxP3 gene | % of demethylation | Posttransplantation | Operational tolerance |
| B cell phenotype | Cell frequency | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection/cABMR |
| NK subset redistribution | Cell frequency | Posttransplantation | Anti-HLA immunization |
| kSORT | mRNA | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection/subclinical rejection |
| TruGraf™ | mRNA | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection |
| miRNA profiles | miRNA | Posttransplantation | CAMR/TCMR |
| Donor-derived cell-free DNA | Cell-free DNA | Posttransplantation | Acute rejection |

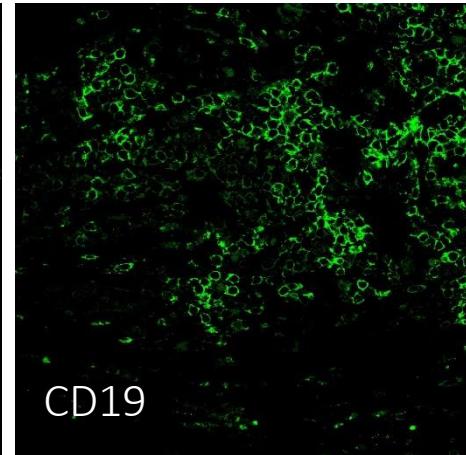
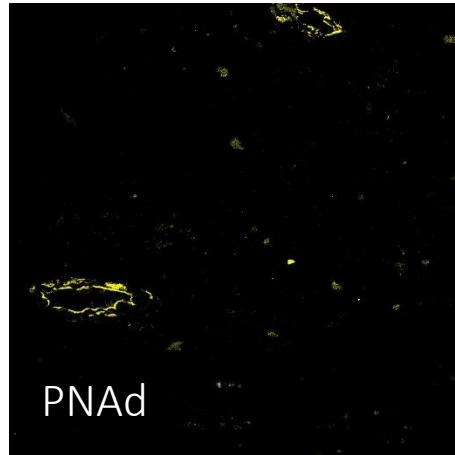
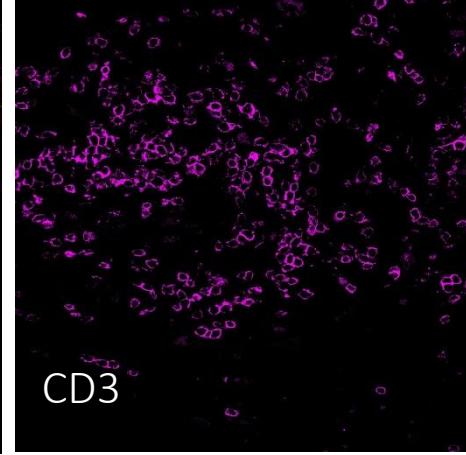
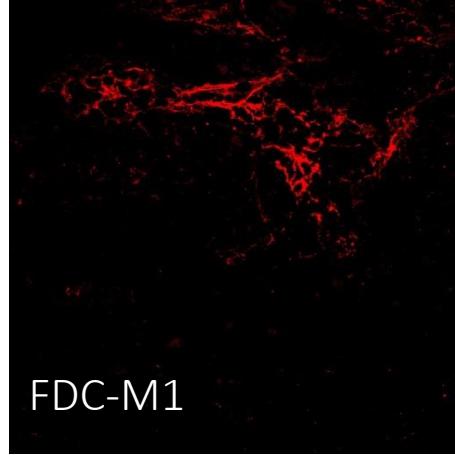
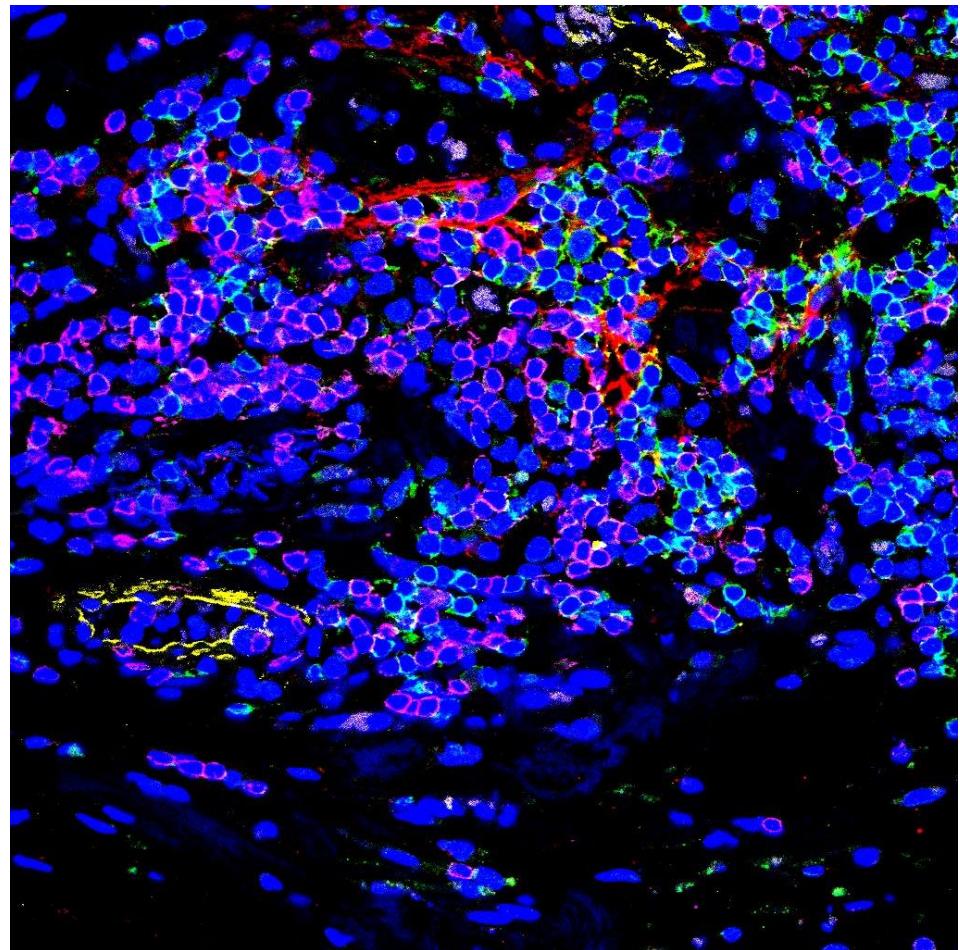
Conclusions (1)

- triple immunosuppression plus basiliximab has a remarkable effect on circulating B-cell subsets in renal transplant recipients
- significant differences between stable and rejecting patients concerning activated B-cells and plasmablasts
- Rituximab treatment resulted in AB0i patients in a long-lasting B-cell depletion and a naive phenotype

- kidney biopsies 20 each:
 - Stable graft function
 - TCMR
 - ABMR
- Confocale fluorescence microscopy, 6-channels
- Banff classification

| | goat | rat | rabbit | mouse |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| TLS Composition | CD19 | PNAd | CD3 | FDC-M1 |
| TLS Function #1 | CD19 | AID | CD86 | CD38 |
| TLS Function #2 | CD19 | CD3 | Ki67 | FoxP3 |
| TLS Formation | Lyve1 | CD209 | LTbR | CD31 |

TLS Composition



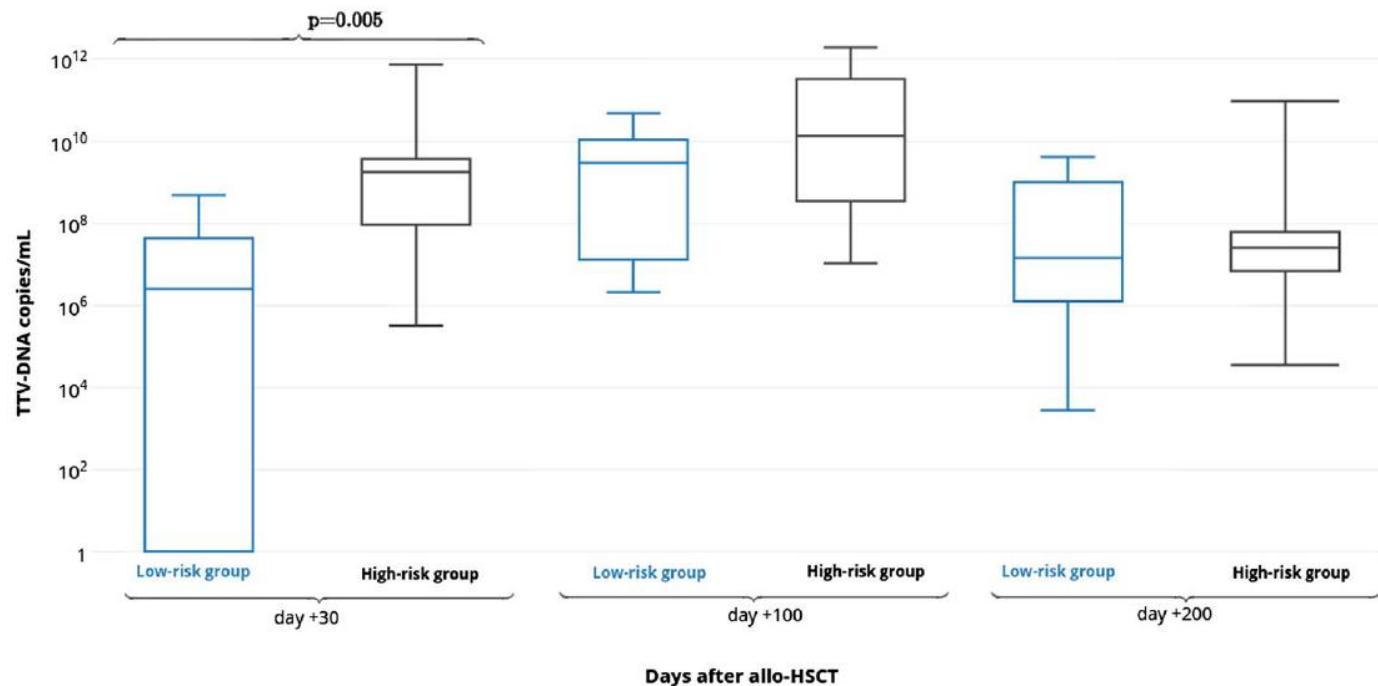
Dynamics of Torque Teno virus viremia could predict risk of complications after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

Ramona Gilles¹ · Marco Herling² · Udo Holtick² · Eva Heger¹ · Sabine Awerkiew¹ ·

Irina Fish¹ · Konstantin Höller¹ · Saleta Sierra¹ · Elena Knops¹ · Rolf Kaiser¹ ·

Christof Scheid² · Veronica Di Cristanziano¹ 

Med Microbiol Immunol (2017) 206:355–362



Targeting Tumor-Infiltrating B Cells in Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma

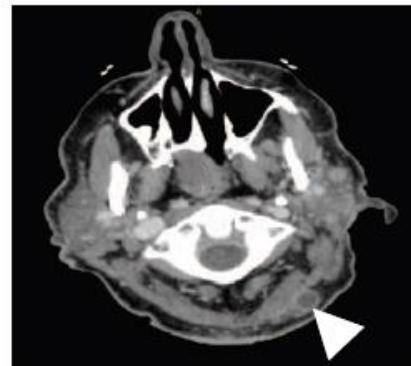
Prior Rituximab



After 3 Weeks



Prior Rituximab



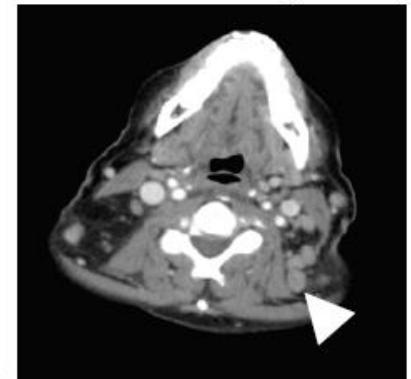
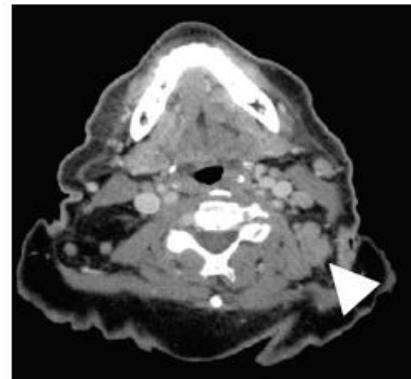
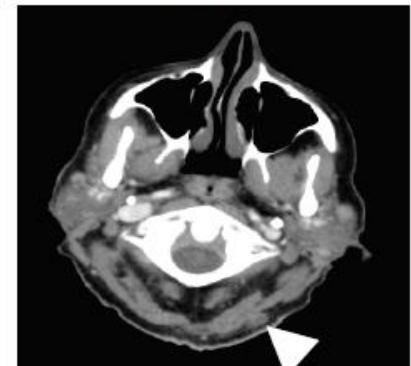
After 4 Weeks



After 12 Weeks



After 8 Weeks



Conclusions (2)

- B-cell exert important regulatory effects besides antibody production
- still looking for a phenotype, that allows a routine clinical monitoring
- therapeutic interventions not yet possible today
- oncology and infectious disease research programs with synergistic questions

Acknowledgements



Cologne Interventional Immunology

Hans Schlößer

Martin Thelen

Sacha Rothschild

Maria Garcia-Marquez

Sabrina Reuter

Alexander Shimabukuro-Vornhagen

Kerstin Wennhold

Sebastian Theurich

Anne Fiedler



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HLA Laboratory

Ursula Bauerfeind

Vanessa Ditt



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